

## ALL WELL AT LADYSMITH

## THE MAIN BOER ARMY APPARENTLY MARCHING SOUTH

## REASSURING ADVICES FROM KIMBERLEY AND MAFeking—FIRING BETWEEN OUTPOSTS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
London, Nov. 22, 6 a. m.—An official message which has reached the Natal Government from Ladysmith reports all well there on the 16th. The main Boer army was apparently marching south under Joubert, with the object of meeting Clery.

A telegram from "The Post's" war correspondent says that the British pickets were in touch with the Boers at Mool River Station yesterday, and shots were exchanged.

A journalist said to be the bearer of a message from President Schreiner to President Steyn has been captured by Free Staters on the border. The message is said to have been sent with the cognizance of Milner, and is believed to contain a protest against commandeering British subjects.

Kimberley was safe on Sunday.  
A further official dispatch from Colonel Baden-Powell reports all well in Mafeking on the 6th.

A pleasant incident is reported by the Cape Town correspondent of "The Telegraph," which gives point and emphasis to the friendly relations existing between America and England. Colonel Stowe, the American Consul, recently paid a visit to the Boer prisoners at Simonstown, and found them living comfortably, with supplies of food, tobacco and books. In order that English prisoners at Pretoria may enjoy the same consideration, he has authorized the American Consul in the Transvaal capital to honor captive officers' checks to the amount of £1,500.

A news agency, however, is informed that the Boer Government gave notice to the consul that all inquiries concerning prisoners must be presented through the regular military channels at the front.  
I. N. F.

## VISIT OF THE KAISER.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FUNCTIONS AT WINDSOR—PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
London, Nov. 22, 1 a. m.—The German Emperor's strictly private visit to his English relations has gone on merrily with an early morning gallop in Windsor Forest, a few hours' shooting with his uncles and cousins, an afternoon drive with the Empress and princesses, and a State banquet at St. George's Hall, in which he was the chief figure among the Queen's one hundred and forty guests. This banquet is described as the most splendid one known for a generation. The royal Windsor sideboards were heavily weighted with gold plate, and the hall was illuminated with electric lights. The Queen received her guests in splendid state, with a score of royal personages, all the great Court functionaries, the principal Ambassadors and several Ministers in attendance. The German Ambassador was absent owing to illness, and the Prime Minister was relieved from duty by royal command, so that the state function was not invested with political significance, but the German press is already showing signs of the effect produced by the Emperor's reception at the English Court.

The relations of the governing classes of England and Germany have not been equally cordial and close at any time during a generation. It is not believed that the German Emperor and Lord Salisbury will have a private meeting at Windsor or Sandringham. Mr. Balfour has ordinarily taken Lord Salisbury's place in diplomatic emergencies, but he is himself among the mourners. Lady Salisbury was deeply attached to him, and was most helpful to him in advice at a critical period of his career, when he was in danger of making serious political mistakes.

## TRANSITION STAGE OF THE WAR.

The war for which Lord Salisbury opened the way and cleared the ground by a secret understanding with the German Emperor has reached the transition stage between a Dutch attack thwarted by the successful defence of Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberley, and British offensive operations, now opening on a large scale. There was a renewal yesterday of elastic rumors of a disastrous repulse of the Boers at Ladysmith on Wednesday, but these have been discredited in advance by definite news that General White's army had remained inactive so late as Friday. There were vague reports that Joubert's force had raised the siege, gone south and cut off Estcourt from the sea, but these lacked confirmation. The siege of Ladysmith had evidently failed, but the resources of Boer craft had not been exhausted, and both White and Clery needed to be on their guard against being entrapped at the last moment, when the union of their forces only required caution and patience.

This was the undertone of talk at the War Office and among the military staff, and hope was expressed that White would remain quiet and Clery would not allow himself to be hurried. While the facts of the military situation in Lower Natal are carefully concealed, it is plain that Clery will have in the course of a few days a force of 17,000 or 18,000 troops, including the naval brigade and the battalions which were on the ground before reinforcements began to arrive at Ladysmith. These will include three brigades of the 1st, 2d and 3d Divisions, and the 2d Somerset Light Infantry, which left Cape Town yesterday. Both Clery and Hildyard have been connected with the Staff College, and are considered among the best tacticians in the British army. They have been great favorites with Lord Wolseley, and understand the minutest details of military tactics and strategy as taught in the technical schools.

THE MOVEMENT TOWARD KIMBERLEY.  
While the campaign in Natal is wrapped in mystery and darkness, so much light is thrown on the movement toward Kimberley that some leading military writers decline to believe that it will come on, as freely advertised. Lord Methuen has two brigades, including the Guards regiment of Lancers, several batteries and a naval contingent, and apparently the Highland Brigade, under Wauchope, will join him. There will be a body of nearly 15,000 men. Skeptics assert that the censor would not allow the press dispatches to go through if Kimberley were the real destination of the column, and predict that it will occupy both banks of the Orange River

## ON AGUINALDO'S TRAIL.

## LAWTON AND YOUNG THOUGHT TO BE PURSUING HIM INTO THE MOUNTAINS.

RUMOR THAT THE INSURGENT CHIEF, ALMOST SURROUNDED, ESCAPED IN PEASANT'S CLOTHES—HARDSHIPS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Manila, Nov. 21—6:05 p. m.—The whereabouts of Generals Lawton and Young are becoming as mysterious as Aguinaldo's. The belief is beginning to grow at Manila that General Lawton has struck the trail of the insurgent "government" and is pursuing the Ministers into the Binquet Mountains. It has been his ambition to capture the Filipino leaders, and he and General Young believe that a cavalry brigade, living on the country, could run them down in any part of the island.

One vague report brought by Spanish prisoners is that Aguinaldo and others were nearly surrounded by the Americans soon after the insurgent chief left Tarlac, but that he escaped through the lines in peasant's clothes.

Officers and soldiers arriving at Cabanatuan from General Lawton's force describe the campaign as one of great hardships. Many men, dropping out sick, were left at various towns without adequate supplies and attendance, some of them making their way back across the terrible roads. It was reported that a number of horses were dying, and many of the soldiers, and even some of the officers, were marching ahead half naked, their clothes having been torn to pieces in getting through the jungles. Hundreds were barefooted, their shoes being worn out, and all were living on any sort of provisions.

General Lawton foresaw that the campaign would involve such hardships, but he considered it the quickest and cheapest way of ending the war. The last number of "The Independencia," published at Tarlac the day before the Americans entered the place, contains a despondent valedictory entitled "Adieu." The tone shows the writer considered the game played out. He said: "Obliged to circumstances, we have found it necessary to interrupt with this number the pleasant labor of defending our ideals and interests. We take leave of the public and our readers with grief most profound and bitterness most cruel."

The Zambales coast is carefully patrolled by warships in order to prevent the escape of Aguinaldo.

It is believed that the Baltimore has proceeded north to receive the American prisoners from the Filipinos.

## THE HELENA AT CAMAGUIN.

## GREETED BY THE CREW OF THE CHARLES-TON—LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF SAVING ANYTHING FROM THE STRANDED VESSEL.

Manila, Nov. 21, 5:40 p. m.—The United States gunboat Helena arrived at Camaguin on the night of November 12. The watchers of the wrecked cruiser Charleston saw her lights and thought there was a fire on an island near by, and they began to take steps to help those who might be in danger. But as the searchlights of the Helena showed her presence, the village where the men of the Charleston were ranged with their cheers. A party from the Helena and the Charleston visited the stranded vessel on November 13. It was found that her bows were clear, and that her after bridge was submerged, making it doubtful whether anything could be saved. The Helena sailed for Rancapigan on November 14, but heavy weather obliged her to return to Camaguin for shelter until the 19th. She signalled the Baltimore at Lingayen last night.

The crew of the Charleston were at first landed on a small island near a town, not knowing what kind of a reception they would meet from the natives. When the Americans learned that the natives were friendly they occupied the huts in the town, and the inhabitants supplied them with beef, rice and fruits. In order to guard against a possible attack from the mainland detachments of the Charleston's crew patrolled the island and a post was established on a hill. A few of the men experienced slight attacks of fever, owing to exposure.

A court of inquiry will be appointed to investigate the loss of the Charleston, and any action will depend on the fixing of the responsibility for the disaster.

## THE OCEAN RACE TO MANILA.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The ocean race to Manila is becoming closer. The New-Orleans arrived at Aden to-day. Her principal competitor, the Brooklyn, sailed from Aden yesterday for Colombo. She is consequently only about three days ahead of the New-Orleans, allowing time for the latter to coal at Aden. The Brooklyn lost time to the New-Orleans in going through the Suez Canal and Red Sea.

Right in the rear of the leaders the Marietta and the Nashville are having a race of their own. The Nashville sailed from Port Said for Aden on the 18th inst., and the Marietta started on the same trip to-day, three days behind.

## PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

## COLONEL DENBY SAYS IT WILL BE READY ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF NEXT MONTH.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Colonel Denby, of the Philippine Commission, said to-day that the full report of the Commission probably would be ready about the middle of next month. Colonel Denby said that the report would be voluminous, yet this was not the fact, that thorough and trustworthy information was desired on the manifold questions arising, and the report would be a complete exposition of the subject as it was possible to make it.

## THE CHARGES AGAINST COL. METCALF.

## WAR DEPARTMENT CANNOT NOTICE THEM, AS ALL THE OFFICERS HAVE BEEN MUSTERED OUT.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Relative to the allegations which have been made by some of the officers of the Kansas volunteers against Colonel Metcalf on the ground of cruelty, it is said at the War Department that the regiment and all the officers concerned having been mustered out of the United States service, the Department can take no cognizance of the matter.

## TROOPS FOR MANILA LAND AT MALTA.

## MALTA, ISLAND OF MALTA, NOV. 21.—EIGHT HUNDRED TROOPS OF THE 4TH UNITED STATES INFANTRY LANDED HERE TO-DAY FROM THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORT.

Thomas, which is on her way to Manila, and were inspected by the Governor, General Sir Francis Baring, on the Florida Parade Grounds. The fine physique of the Americans made an excellent impression.

## DEATH OF PRINCESS MARIE EMILIE.

## CARLSRUHE, NOV. 21.—PRINCESS MARIE EMILIE, OF LEININGEN, SISTER OF THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, DIED TO-DAY IN HER SIXTY-SIXTH YEAR.

## PRINCE CLARENCE II WEDS.

## KINGSTON, JAMAICA, NOV. 21.—A FASHIONABLE WEDDING, THAT OF FORMER PRINCE CLARENCE II OF THE MOSQUITO TERRITORY TO IRIS MORRICE, TOOK PLACE TO-DAY.

Recent mail advices from London say: "By contracting this alliance, Josephine King, according to gossamer, the former Mosquito Queen, not only disinherits her heir, but politically and technically, if not, under present conditions, virtually, abdicates his shadow throne."

## NO EXCESS FARE TO CINCINNATI.

## A fast train will run every day along the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley by the New York Central—Adv.

## FEAST OF THE CHAMBER.

## THE ANNUAL DINNER A BRILLIANT OCCASION.

MORRIS K. JESUP PRESIDES AND EX-SPEAKER REED, GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT HADLEY AND WHITEHAW REID SPEAK.

In the years that have elapsed—a period stretching away back before even the beginning of the Republic—since the Chamber of Commerce held its first dinner in the little tavern in Broad-st., that body may have given what may be termed more noteworthy dinners than that of last night, but none in the long series could have been more enjoyable or surrounded with more brilliant settings. The distinctive features which marked last year's dinner, when Lord Herschell voiced the added solidarity which the circumstances of the Spanish War had brought to the friendly relations between this country and England, and again in the year of the Presidential election, when the members of the Chamber turned their dinner into an occasion of glorification over the defeat of those who would have imperilled the credit of the country, were lacking last night.

But it was none the less a noteworthy festival. In the four hundred or more people who filled the great banquet hall of Delmonico's to its utmost seating capacity were men who are rightfully looked upon as the leading representatives of finance and commerce and of the professions of the metropolis, and therefore of the United States. A more influential gathering of business men than were grouped together last night under Delmonico's roof it would be impossible to assemble. Public men, no matter how high their standing, are always glad of an opportunity to address these annual dinners of the Chamber of Commerce. It is fitting that such should be the case. In its time the Chamber of Commerce has accomplished much for the Nation, and for the State and city of New-York. Whether it be in seeking better facilities for fostering the commerce of the harbor of New-York, in fighting for a gold currency, or in cementing the relations of this country with other nationalities, the Chamber of Commerce, by reason of the character of the men who compose it, always commands attention, and almost invariably succeeds in its aims.

Last night's banquet was the 131st of the annual series given by the Chamber. To the right and left of Morris K. Jesup, the president of the Chamber, were seated Thomas B. Reed, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives; Governor Roosevelt, Major General Wesley Merritt, President Seth Low of Columbia University, Whitelaw Reid, Samuel D. Babcock, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Senator Thomas C. Platt, Samuel Sloan, Horace White, St. Clair McKelway, William Butler Duncan, Alexander E. Orr, John T. Agnew, James Wilson and President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University. The committee in charge of the dinner, which comprised Henry W. Cannon, J. Edward Simmons, Charles Stewart Smith, John A. Stewart and John S. Kennedy, who had the assistance also of George Wilson, the courteous secretary of the Chamber, spared no expense or pains to make the dinner a success. The walls of the banquet room were literally covered with tastefully arranged designs of flags and colored bunting, while the tables were decorated from end to end with flowers and foliage. Accommodations were provided in the gallery for the women relatives and friends of the guests, and the occupants of this gallery were among the foremost to give expression to the laughter and applause which the speakers of the evening elicited.

The menu was as follows:  
Huitres.  
Potages.  
Consommé, Chateaufort, Tortue verte au claire.  
Hors d'œuvre.  
Timbales, perkedina.  
Poisson.  
Halibut, bechamel au gratin.  
Rôti.  
Pommes de terre persillade.  
Concombres.  
Filet de bœuf à la financière.  
Pommes d'artichauts au beurre.  
Bœuf.  
Ailes de poulet, Madeline.  
Pommes d'asperges au velouté.  
Terrapine à la Baltimore.  
Sorbet Marquise.  
Caviar.  
Canards, canard.  
Fruit.  
Aspic de foie gras.  
Salade de légumes.  
Savarin de d'œuf.  
Bûche de Montmorency.  
Pâtisseries.  
Glaces de fantaisie.  
Fruits.  
Petits fours.  
Café.

Among the four speakers of the evening was ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, who addressed for the first time a dinner of the Chamber of Commerce, although he has been the guest of other bodies at dinners in this city. Mr. Reed devoted himself to the subject of the gold standard, and impressed upon his auditors the necessity of insisting that Congress should pass such measures as would put upon a steadfast basis the machinery, or, in other words, the currency, by which the business of this country is carried on. This was a matter, he urged, which should be attended to at once, and should be disposed of by the next Congress.

In the course of the evening many sympathetic references were made to the death of Vice-President Hobart. His many high qualities, both as a private and a public man, were dwelt upon, while his taking off was referred to as a National loss.

## THE PRESIDENT'S INTRODUCTORY.

Morris K. Jesup, as president of the Chamber, began the oratory of the evening. In his opening address he said:

Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York: Before proceeding with the pleasant duties of the evening I know you wish me to convey your thanks to the ladies for their gracious presence, also to our distinguished guests, some of whom are to address you. It is by your courtesy and kindness that I am in the position I hold this evening as your president. I am, therefore, please you and myself, I will, therefore, please you and myself, I will make the proceedings as simple and brief as possible. I shall proceed, therefore, at once, to the pleasing duty of introducing the first toast of the evening, and ask you to fill your glasses.

The toast of the President was then drunk in silence, as requested by Mr. Jesup, out of respect to the memory of Mr. Hobart, and was followed by toasting the health of Queen Victoria, to the accomplishment of the anthem "God Save the Queen."

## WHAT THE GOVERNOR SAID.

The first regular speaker of the evening was Governor Roosevelt. He was greeted with cheers, and in responding to the subject of "The State of New-York" said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I know you will pardon my saying one word before I speak

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## THE DEAD OF THE MAINE.

## THEIR BODIES TO BE BROUGHT HOME FROM HAVANA.

THE TEXAS, UNDER CAPTAIN SIGSBEE, SELECTED FOR THE DUTY—REBURIAL IN ARLINGTON CEMETERY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
Washington, Nov. 21.—The Navy Department took the first steps to-day toward bringing home the Maine's dead from Havana and burying the bodies in the National Cemetery at Arlington. Instructions are being prepared directing the commandant of the Havana Naval Station to exhume the bodies and seal them in zinc coffins for transportation to the United States on board a warship. The battleship Texas, virtually a

slender ship of the Maine, and commanded by Captain Sigsbee, has been selected for this duty. The transfer, to comply with quarantine regulations, will be made between December and February.

The Department has had this step under consideration for some time, and has finally decided that the removal of the bodies from Havana was unavoidable, in view of the legal difficulties which have arisen and give promise of multiplying in the matter of securing absolute possession of the plot of ground in the Colon Cemetery where the burial had to be made immediately after the destruction of the ship in February of last year.

It has been found, among other things, that another grave already occupied the centre of the plot of ground, and that a clear title could not therefore be secured, as the consent of the owner of the other grave could not be obtained. Under the law unless the ground was purchased within five years the cemetery authorities had the right to remove the bodies, and while there was no fear of this while the United States regarded as insecure. The only objection to reinterment was the fear that in some instances identification of the 166 coffins would be impossible, but this is thought to be offset by the advantage of collecting all the graves at Arlington and permanently improving their appearance perhaps by a National monument.

Fortunately Congress in March, 1898, appropriated \$10,000, which is still available for the removal and reinterment, and immediate use will be made of part of this money.

## HORSES DROWNED AT NAVY YARD.

## THEY BACKED A WAGON OF CEMENT OFF THE EDGE OF DRYDOCK NO. 2.

James Martin, a teamster, and his helper, at work at Drydock No. 2 in the navy yard, yesterday nearly lost their lives in an accident which caused a great deal of excitement. Martin's horses were drowned. He was unloading cement at the edge of the dock, which is being repaired. The edge of the pier where his wagon was standing is eight feet above the water. The horses were restless, and in trying to quiet them Martin jerked on the lines. The horses backed the edge of the drydock, and with cement off the edge of the drydock, and the wagon, horses and both men went over with it. A wagon, horses and both men went over with it. A wagon, horses and both men went over with it.

Martin grasped a scantling and kept himself afloat till a marine assisted him. The other man, M. Dubuc, president of the League of Anti-Semite Youth, was next examined. He declared the demonstration of the members were directed purely against the revision of the Dreyfus case. Counsel for M. Dubuc said he wished for an explanation of certain charges against his client.

The Public Prosecutor refused to give the required information, which led to violent protests. The President of the Senate, adjourned the proceedings to to-morrow.

## ANCHORED WITH BROKEN SHAFT.

## ST. JOHN'S, N. F., NOV. 21.—THE BRITISH STEAMER HORTON, SWANSEA FOR TILT COVE, FOR OR, IS ANCHORED OFF TWO ISLAND, IN GREEN BAY, WITH A BROKEN SHAFT.

The steamer Algerine, Captain Ingraham, left here to-day to tow her in for dockage and repairs.

Seventeen schooners were driven ashore at different points on the coast during the recent gales, all being completely wrecked.

## ITALIAN BARK FABIO WRECKED.

## KINGSTON, JAMAICA, NOV. 21.—THE ITALIAN BARK FABIO, CAPTAIN BOLGIANO, FROM NAPLES, SEPTEMBER 12, FOR PANAMA, FLA., WAS CAUGHT IN A STORM AND DAMAGED WHILE TRYING TO MAKE THIS PORT. SHE STRUCK ON THE PALMERS ON SATURDAY, AND IS NOW A TOTAL WRECK.

The Cold that seems fixed can be removed with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

## GARRET A. HOBART DEAD

## THE VICE-PRESIDENT PASSES AWAY AT HIS HOME.

END OF THE BRILLIANT CAREER OF NEW-JERSEY'S FOREMOST CITIZEN—HIS REMARKS.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 21 (Special).—Vice-President Garret A. Hobart's long illness ended this morning. The end came at 8:30 o'clock. He passed away peacefully. Dr. Newton, who had

been in attendance all night, saw at an early hour that his patient was sinking rapidly, and summoned the family. When Mr. Hobart died there were at his bedside his devoted wife and their son, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Newton and Miss Alice Wardle, the nurse, who has been in attendance upon Mr. Hobart throughout his long illness.

The news of Mr. Hobart's death was announced to the public shortly after 9 o'clock, and was a shock to the city, but to the friends who had watched closely the progress of the case it was not much of a surprise. Late yesterday afternoon a change was noticed, the patient's condition being much weaker. He had successfully combated similar attacks, however, and it was hoped that he would rally, but instead he sank gradually.

Mr. Hobart called his wife and son to his bedside just before midnight, and spoke to them. Shortly after 12 o'clock he became unconscious, and never recovered.

The announcement of the Vice-President's death was followed by many messages from friends and neighbors. Crowds gathered on the streets discussing the grave tidings, and many at first refused to credit the announcement. Words of sympathy came over the telephone from people miles away from Paterson, and hundreds of dispatches were received at the house.

Mrs. Hobart saw only a few of her intimate friends. She bore up bravely under the strain, which was all the more severe, coming as it did after weeks of patient watching, hoping against hope. Many citizens who called to offer their sympathy to the family were received by Frederick Evans, Mr. Hobart's secretary, and Albert A. Wilcox.

Dr. W. K. Newton issued this statement this morning:

The Vice-President died at 8:30 o'clock this morning, surrounded by his family, physician and nurse, during an attack of angina pectoris. At the time of his death he was unconscious and free from all pain, as he had been since midnight. He had a previous attack of angina pectoris at 1:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon. He recovered from that, but the heart was considerably crippled and never responded to the treatment.

The funeral arrangements, so far as completed, are for a service at the Church of the Redeemer, at which Mr. Hobart was an attendant, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Board of Aldermen met at noon and passed resolutions ordering a suspension of official and civic business on the day of the funeral, and offering the use of the City Hall to the family should they desire to have the body of the Vice-President lie in state. It is believed that this offer will not be accepted, as the family desire that the services be as quiet as possible.

## MR. HOBART'S CAREER.

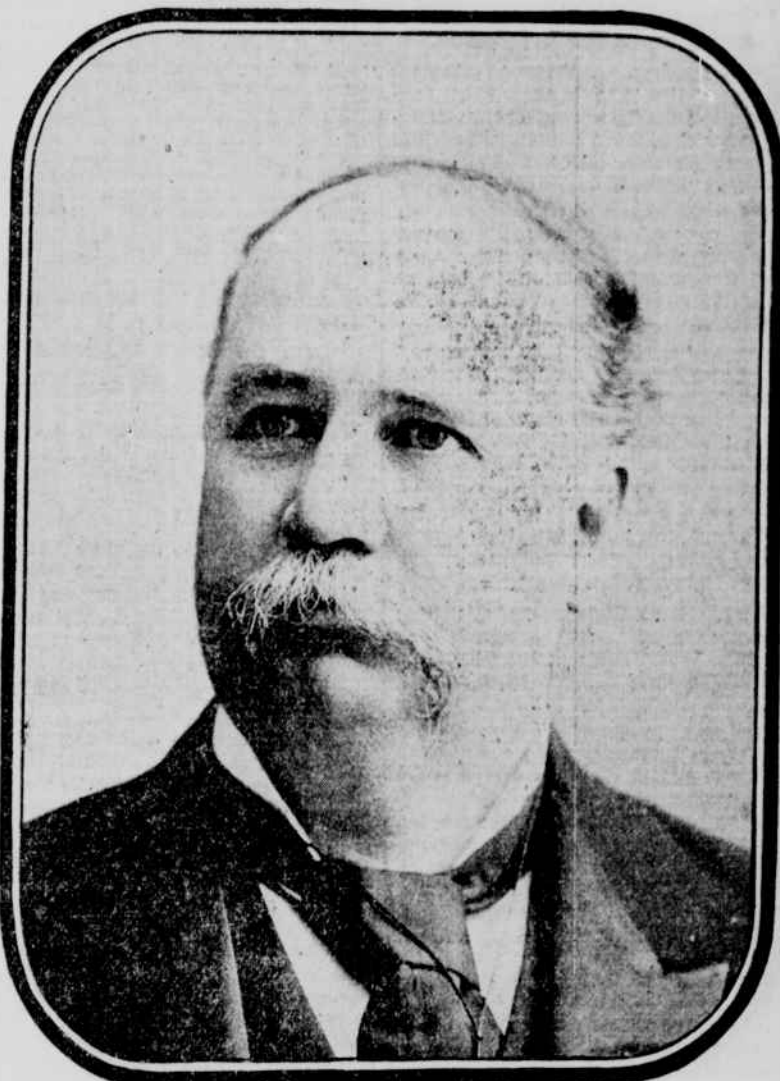
## HIS PERSONAL POPULARITY, POLITICAL PROMINENCE AND VAST BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Garret A. Hobart was one of the most popular Vice-Presidents this country ever had. He had the faculty of making friends with everybody. This characteristic of his was known to his countrymen long before he loomed up to the horizon as a National figure, and it was emphasized later during his stay in Washington.

He seemed able to understand everybody's peculiarities and to treat them sympathetically. As an administrator he was able to get through an amount of work that would have appalled even men with his judgment was rarely at fault. One odd thing about him was that, while he was always an ardent and uncompromising Republican, and was invariably in the front rank organizing and directing campaigns, yet his bitterest political opponents were among his warmest personal friends.

Mr. Hobart was born in Long Branch, on June 3, 1844. At the age of nineteen he was graduated from Rutgers College, and then he took up the study of the law in the office of Socrates Tuttle, in Paterson, N. J. He subsequently married Mr. Tuttle's daughter.

Mr. Hobart's capital when he arrived in Paterson consisted of exactly \$150. By sheer hard work and well directed energy he increased



GARRET A. HOBART.